





## MR. HAYNE & MR. WEBSTER.

The Philadelphia Gazette, a neutral paper, contains an animated and graphic account of the debate in the United States Senate, on Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the distribution of the Public Lands. The article is written with so much apparent candour and impartiality, that we have copied below the writer's remarks on that part of the discussion which has recently excited such a lively interest in the community.

Boston Bulletin.

A most interesting debate has been going on in the Senate for the last fortnight, which has been marked by some very extraordinary and interesting circumstances. On the resolution offered by Mr. Foot of Connecticut, to suspend the surveys of Public Lands, Mr. Benton of Missouri, delivered a long and powerful speech, protesting against any measures which might prejudice the interests of the Western States, and contending that it was the duty of the general government to legislate on the public lands not for revenue, but for their speedy settlement and formation into new states. In the course of his argument he alluded to the past policy of the general government on this subject as illiberal and harsh towards the West, and accused the Eastern States in particular, of hostility to the growth and prosperity of the West. Mr. Hayne of South Carolina in the course of the debate, supported the views of Mr. Benton, but in the course of his argument sustaining that policy, abstained from any such allusions to the East, as Mr. Benton had made, and supported his opinions upon broad national grounds. It was therefore considered a little remarkable, that Mr. Webster, in reply, should have passed over Mr. Benton, by whom the provocation had been given, and made a direct and personal, at the same time that it was a vehement and even eloquent attack upon Mr. Hayne's southern principles, and especially the "disunion" principles, of South Carolina. The attack occasioned great excitement, particularly as coming from Mr. Webster, whose political coolness and sagacity are proverbial, and who is considered to be the chief of the opposition party in the Senate. Among the Southern and Western members in both Houses the sensation produced was so great, that on the next day, when Mr. Hayne was expected to reply, there was scarcely a quorum left in the House of Representatives to keep up the appearance of business, and the galleries and floor of the Senate were crowded with a numerous and fashionable audience, to listen to the expected retort. So great was the interest which was felt throughout the city, that during the whole debate between these distinguished men, there was a most brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion collected in the Senate Chamber than I ever remember to have seen before. The ladies, with that spirit of conquest which belongs to them, actually invaded the seats of the Senators, and took possession of every convenient spot, except the Clerk's desks, and the chair of the Vice President. I do not pretend to give you a synopsis of the debate; you will see much or most of the argument in the public papers of this city.

But no report can possibly give you an idea of the deep interest of the scene, and the peculiar manner of the two eloquent and eminent men who were contending for the mastery. There was much of personality, which it is impossible to transmit to paper, or even to arrest upon the memory, a great deal of the dumb show of eloquence, the expression of the eye, and the significant gesture, which, to be appreciated in their proper force, must be seen. Mr. Webster replied to Mr. Hayne's second speech in an argument which occupied two days in the delivery—I mean two Congressional days, which consists of about three hours each—to which Mr. Hayne rejoined in another argument in support of his own constitutional doctrine, and the debate was closed between them by Mr. Webster in a brief speech of about half an hour, on Wednesday last. The opinions as to the victory in this strife, are of course as much divided as are the parties, whose different views of the constitution have been severally maintained, and by worthy champions. The opposition party generally contend that Mr. Webster overthrew Mr. Hayne; while on the other hand the result is triumphantly hailed by the friends of the Administration as a decisive and complete victory over the Eastern Giant. They say that the Southern Orator is more than a match for the New England Lawyer. Not lacking decidedly to either of these opinions, I think those two words fitly characterize the eminence of either. Mr. Hayne is truly an orator, full of vehemence, eloquence and passion, a correct and powerful reasoner, with a most vivid imagination, which is under the guidance of severe study and correct taste, graceful in person, action, and with a most musical voice. Mr. Webster, on the other hand, is a lawyer, and a great lawyer, one who has at his immediate command all the logic, and all the wariness of a cool and precise debater, of extensive reading and much learning, of perfect self-possession and always master of the subject, or at least of all the arguments on his own side of the

subject, and ready with coolness and circumspection to seize rapidly upon the weak points of his adversary. As a speaker, he is calm, collected and dignified, sometimes energetic, but never impassioned or vehement. His voice is clear and firm, and he manages it with much ability; his gestures are few and not always graceful, but generally forcible and impressive. A material contrast between these two men is in the expression and mobility of their features. Mr. Webster's countenance is generally cold, severe and impressive, which makes the occasional sarcasm, when accompanied by a sneer or a smile, exceedingly effective. The face of Mr. Hayne, on the contrary, is constantly in play; every varying emotion rushes to his countenance, and is there distinctly legible. He is, however, ten or fifteen years the junior of Mr. Webster, and may acquire that hardness of countenance, if I may so express it, which is necessary for a public debater.

I do not however think that Mr. Hayne completely overthrew Mr. Webster; yet I am decidedly of opinion that Mr. Webster did not overthrow Mr. Hayne. He sustained the constitutional views which I firmly believe to be correct, and which are confessed to be correct by many who deny the South Carolina application of them; and he sustained them with a power of eloquence and a force of argument which to me are perfectly conclusive. I cannot admit the justice of Mr. Webster's reply, yet I can admire the force and ingenuity with which he urged them, and the powerful appeal with which he enforced them, upon the Senate and the country. He sustained his reputation well; but he has found a southern rival who certainly goes beyond him in all the external requisites of an orator, and whose intellectual powers are of an order to make him in every sense a formidable rival in the public estimation.

**Bolivar.**—Recent accounts from Colombia, indicate the intention of Bolivar to aim at a Crown. The government of Venezuela have issued a declaration, proclaiming its separation from the government of Bogota, its disavowal of the authority of Bolivar, and until a Convention shall be installed, placing the administration of affairs under the care of Gen. Paz. Time will soon show, whether Bolivar is the disinterested Patriot, he has wished, heretofore, to seem to be; or whether, under the cloak of patriotism, he has not long been cherishing schemes of personal ambition and aggrandizement.

Extract of a letter from Caracas, dated 4th Jan. 1830.

"The Governments of Venezuela, Guayana and Cumana, have declared against Monarchy, and ordered 5000 men under General Marino to march against Bolivar; consequently a great deal of bloodshed is to be expected.

John Randolph, on the floor of the Senate, two or three years ago, ventured to question the character and motives of Bolivar. What was prophecy then, is fact now. Bolivar's schemes begin to be seen into—and in the estimation of a large portion of the liberal part of mankind they are ambitious and designing. People are too apt to award the meed of praise before it is due—Let no man's name hereafter be inscribed with our Washington's, until, like him, he shall have consummated his fame; first, by wisely and temperately using power, and secondly and chiefly, by resigning that power when it becomes no longer necessary to exercise it. *Phoenix Gaz.*

## FROM MEXICO.

A slip from the *New Orleans Bee*, dated evening of Jan. 15th, contains the following extract of a letter, dated

City of Mexico, Dec. 16.

President Guerrero left the city to-day, to march against the army of reserve which has pronounced itself, in Jalapa, in favor of a central government. Bocanegra will act as president during his absence. The American Minister, Mr. Poinsett, begged an audience in order to leave the republic. The comisario Valdes has resigned, and the army of reserve is now at Pueblo de los Angeles.

**The Indians.**—The U. S. Telegraph publishes a letter from Prairie du Chien, of 15th January last, which says: There is little doubt that there will be a general and sanguinary war among the Indians, in the spring. The outrages of the *Saukees* and *Foxes*, can be endured no longer. Within a short time, they have cut off the head of a young *Munomones*, at the mouth of the Wisconsin river; killed a *Winnebago* woman and boy, of the family of *Dekaree*, and a *Sioux* called *Dixon*. The whole *Sioux* nation have made arrangements for a general and simultaneous attack on the *Foxes*. The *Winnebagoes*, and probably the *Munomones* will join them.

**Arrival of Mr. Poinsett.**—We learn with pleasure, that the Hon. JOHN R. POINSETT, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst. Mr. Poinsett, with J. Mason, Jr. Secretary of Legation, arrived at the Balize on the 1st inst. in the United States ship *Falmouth*, Commodore Elliott, from Tampico.

## GOLD MINING IN N. CAROLINA.

The following letter was addressed to the Hon. Mr. Carson, Representative in Congress from the Morganton district, in this State; and is published in the *American Farmer*:

Morganton, N. C. Feb. 28, 1830.

Dear Sir: I have recently observed in looking over the proceedings of Congress, that a resolution has been introduced by you, to establish a branch of the U. S. Mint in the gold region of North Carolina; and although I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with you, yet the interest I feel on the subject has induced me to address this letter to you.

In the county of Cabarrus in which I reside, considerable interest is manifested on the subject of your resolution, and a strong memorial could be sent up to Congress, if it would be necessary; in fact no proposition could have more unanimity in its favour; and when the number of persons engaged in gold mining is considered, as well as the quantity of gold produced, there certainly can be no doubt that we are entitled to the care of the government. In the single county of Cabarrus there will shortly be in operation engines or machinery at six different places on extensive plans. One (Mr. Gelston's,) has lately started, and though his ore is considered poorer than most in the county, has produced, it is said, 125 dwts. per day, which would be annually 39,000 dwts. or \$35,100; taking this as the basis of an estimate for the county, the amount produced by machinery, (to say nothing of what is found by hand,) would be \$210,600 annually, to which twenty thousand dollars may be added for what is found by hand; this may serve to give some idea of the extent of the gold operations. Mr. Bissel, an experienced miner of Mecklenburg, I am informed, extends his estimate for next year, to one million dollars in this State.

The inconvenience of transporting gold to the mint at Philadelphia is considerable, and attended with some risk. There is great difference in the fineness of gold from different mines, besides which it is difficult to guard against fraud, in mixing it with baser metals and otherwise. If the government would only establish an assayer's office, and receive gold, giving certificates as is done at the mint in Philadelphia, it would be of very considerable benefit."

**State Bank.**—The Directors of this Institution, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the late session of our General Assembly, have discontinued their Branch Bank at Fayetteville, and appointed Edward L. Winslow, Esquire, their Agent for closing its concerns. We learn that the Branch of the United States Bank at that place will give every facility to the State Bank in winding up its business; and that the notes of the discontinued Branch will be received by that Bank equally with its own.

The Directors of the State Bank have also reduced the number of Directors at their several Branches to seven, agreeably to the directions of said act.

We deem it proper also to inform our readers, that the Banks of the city do not now receive in payment either the notes of the South-Carolina or Virginia Banks.

*Raleigh Register.*

On the above, the Fayetteville Observer remarks: "There has seldom been a more general and unequivocal expression of indignation in any community, than has been elicited here by the manner in which the Parent Board at Raleigh has thought proper to carry its object into effect; but especially by their shameful treatment of that old and faithful officer, the late Cashier of this Branch, *Duncan McKee*.—Without an hour's notice, and without a reason, he has been a second time exposed to the imputations always attending a removal from office. But not here, where he is known—where he has passed fifty years of a life unsullied by the shadow of a suspicion of his integrity—and where his devotion to the interests of the Bank, which he has always identified with his own, has been witnessed,—can this most undeserved treatment affect the character which his whole life has been devoted to acquire and maintain. Thus much we have felt it our duty to say. It is the sentiments, feebly expressed, of an insulted community. But it is without any reference to the gentleman who has been appointed Agent. As a change has been made, a gentleman better calculated for the office, as well on account of his irreproachable character, as of his peculiar fitness for its duties, could not be found. But it is this trifling with the feelings and character of an honorable man and faithful officer, that has received the merited and unmingled condemnation of the people of this town."

**Lieut. Thomas W. Freelon**, of the U. S. Navy, who was tried by a Court Martial on the Coast of Brazil, on charges preferred against him by Com. Creighton, in July last; and suspended, has been restored to duty; the proceedings of the Court Martial in his case, having been disapproved by the President.

A Temperance Society in Hartford, Conn., has upwards of a thousand members.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.

**Latest from France.**—By the barque *Grecian*, Captain Blanchard, arrived yesterday afternoon, we have our files of Paris papers to the 6th and Havre to the 8th of January. They contain no important political intelligence. *Mercury.*

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordinance, by which a reduction is effected in the salaries of the clerks and officers of the Customs.

It is said that the friends of M. Boyer Collard had overcome his repugnance to become a candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies for the next Session.

An edict is said to have lately been issued in Prussia, prohibiting foreigners from holding office under the Government.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* announces, under date of Vienna, Dec. 23, that Baron Rothschild had suddenly quitted that capital for Warsaw. It was rumoured that he was about to negotiate a loan for Russia, and this report had created a fresh bustle among speculators.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* announces, as intelligence from Odessa, of the 16th Dec. that the presents which Heli Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, was charged to deliver to the Emperor of Russia are truly magnificent. They are said to consist of several dozens of shawls worth 30,000 paper rubles each, besides diamonds, pearls, sabres, and other costly arms. The total value is computed at seven millions of paper rubles.

At Geneva on the night of the 24th December, the thermometer fell to 19° 2-10° below zero; and at Clermont Ferrand on the 28th, the snow was 18 inches deep.

The great quantity of snow that had fallen in Spain necessarily rendered the arrival of journals and correspondence very irregular.

On the 24th December, a vessel of the Royal Naval sailed from Toulon with a sum of 500,000*fr.* for Greece. On the preceding day a vessel sailed with 14,000 shirts for the Greeks.

The wife of a labourer at Haarlem, in Holland, was delivered on the 27th December, of a living male child with three heads!!

## SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The Columbia Telescope contains the appointments of the South Carolina Methodist Conference; from which, we make the following selection:

### LINDOLTON DISTRICT.

Hartwell Spain, Presiding Elder.  
Deep River—John M. Kelly.  
Montgomery—Angus McPherson, James Richardson.  
Yadkin—Wm. Martin.  
Rocky River—Wm. T. Smith.  
Sugar Creek—Abraham Brown.  
Lincoln—Jacob Hill, Samuel Bozeman.  
Rutherford—Kenneth Murchison, Edw. McNair.  
Morganton—Thomas C. Smith, A. McCordell.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Of the nominations lately made by the President, we understand that the following were confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday 11th ult. namely:

Louis McLane, of Delaware, Minister to Great Britain.

Washington Irving, Secretary of Legation.

William C. Rives, of Virginia, Minister to France.

Chas. C. Harper, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation.

William P. Preble, of Maine, Minister to the Netherlands.

Auguste Davezac, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, Minister to Spain.

J. C. Pickett, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Colombia.

James Duncan, to be receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Mississippi.

William J. Duane, of Philadelphia, and Jas. Campbell, of New York, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.

**Grape Vines.**—We have pleasure in stating, that the Grape Vine Cuttings ordered by the direction of our Agricultural Board at their late annual meeting, from the Vineyard of Dr. N. Herbenmont of Columbia, in South Carolina, have been received. Such as were desired to be sent to other places than Raleigh, were so addressed, and we trust will duly reach their destination. Such of the Agricultural Societies as gave no special directions, can obtain their portion of the Cuttings, by applying to the Secretary of the Board here.

*Raleigh Register.*

**Fire.**—On Thursday last, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, the range of wooden buildings, consisting of five houses, on the south side of Market street and East of the Episcopal Church, was burnt to the ground. Some of the proprietors in the range lost their whole dependence for a subsistence; and all the occupants suffered some loss during the confusion. A contribution was raised on the ground for the female sufferers. We understand that Mr. Langdon, was the only person in the range whose house was insured; and that in part value only.

*Wilmington Recorder, 17th ult.*

The Mayor of Philadelphia has appointed a patrol of 50 men to guard the city at night.

## Salisbury:

MARCH 2, 1830.

**REMOVAL.**—The Office of the *Western Carolinian* has been removed, and is now kept in the Editor's own building, one street as formerly, and same side of the street, a few doors higher to the Court House: Where the friends and patrons of the Editor will, at all times, meet with a cordial welcome, whether they come to "pay a visit," or pay for the paper.

The proceedings of the *Iredell Bible Society* are in type, and shall appear in our next.

**New Paper.**—We have received the first No. of the *North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser*, published at Rutherfordton, in this State, by Mr. Roswell Elmer, Jr. Its typographical execution is extremely neat and tasteful; the style of its Editorial is easy and perspicuous; and its selections are judicious, evincing a good taste and much discrimination. The paper merits a liberal patronage; and, we hope, will receive it.

We have heretofore stated, that Robert K. Adams has been elected Senator in Congress from Mississippi. He was opposed by Gen. Poindexter, former Gov. of that State: the vote stood; Adams 23, Poindexter 18.

**Shocking calamity.**—We learn from the *South-east Spectator*, that the house of Mr. Wm. Thompson, of that county, was burnt on the night of the 26th Nov. and Mrs. Thompson, and two of her children, perished by the flames. It is stated in the same paper, that a little daughter of Mrs. Stott, aged about 12, was burned to death on 31st Jan.—her clothes having caught from a fire kindled with shavings of doors, around which a number of children were playing. It is to be hoped this latter calamity will serve as a warning to parents, and others who have the care of children, to exercise a due vigilance in guarding against the occurrence of such afflictive accidents.

Miss Fanny Wright has purchased thirty slaves at New Orleans; and has set them free, and chartered a vessel to take them to St. Domingo, for a settlement. This is a much better business than making public harangues about the country, and spreading her infidel creed and seditious doctrines.

**Strange, very strange!**—There is such an office in the city of New York as Public Administrator. Mr. Sylvanus Miller, the present incumbent, has committed the most rare act of disinterested patriotism we ever heard of: He has sent a communication to the city authority, complaining that his salary is too large!! We will lay a wager he is not, and never was, an Adams man.

**The Mammoth Road.**—We learn from *Washington*, that a strenuous effort will be made to amend Mr. Hemphill's bill for the construction of a great National Road from Buffalo to New Orleans, so as to locate it on the most direct practicable route—(which will bring it through North Carolina, instead of the Valley of Virginia and Tennessee, as provided in Mr. Hemphill's bill.) Mr. Carson from this State, has offered in amendment, to that effect. If the project is to be accomplished, North Carolina might as well participate of its benefits as other States. But we should much prefer that the General Government would leave internal improvements to the several States, to the state authorities, in whom, we think, the constitutional right to carry on such works alone resides. The practical operation of the "general welfare" doctrine, will be, if it has not already been, to impose burdens on the Southern States, which must break down their industry and enterprise, by swallowing up the entire profits of their labor.

**Turnips.**—The editor of the *Hillsborough Recorder* has been complimented with a big turnip—raised by Mr. Wm. Mebane, of Orange county: it weighed about ten pounds, and measured two feet two and a half inches in circumference. The production of such turnips, the Editor thinks, ought to operate as a preventive to emigration Westward!

**Bussing a Buggy.**—In Edgefield, S. C. Mr. Charles Bussy has been married to Mrs. Bussy, widow of Wm. A. Bussy. Now Mr. Bussy may have a very good wife; but he certainly has an unpleasant name for a constant companion, particularly if the Widow brought many young Bussies along with her. Whoever before heard of a man's marrying a Buss! We would much rather be divorced from a bedstead full of them.

We regret to learn by a private letter, says the *Savannah Georgian*, the decease of the Hon. THOS. W. COBB, Judge of the Ockmulgee Circuit, and late Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States.



The Rev. Samuel B. Howe, formerly Pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, has been elected to, and accepted of, the Presidency of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn.; of which, the Rev. Dr. Mason of New-York was formerly, and the Rev. Dr. Neill of Philadelphia, more recently, the Presidents.

**State of Maine.**—It appears, by the last accounts from Maine, that the high-handed, facious and unconstitutional proceedings of the Adams members of the Legislature of that state, have been thwarted; and their ambitious schemes of aggrandizement blown "sky high." The Judges of the Supreme Court having declared the unconstitutional Convention of the two houses, which filled the four vacancies in the Senate by the appointment of Adams members, by which that party gained the ascendancy, and declared Mr. Henton to have been elected Governor, &c.—the Legislature has been brought back to their former stand,—that is, a tie. The former proceedings were declared null and void, by a vote of 8 to 7, one of the Henton members being absent. Gov. Henton was declared not to be Governor; and the four senators appointed by the aforesaid unconstitutional Convention, were declared to be no Senators, and their votes were not allowed to be counted by the Speaker of the Senate. This state of things was most singular and anomalous; and what would be the issue, it was impossible to foresee: the State was almost without a legal form of government.

**Tri-weekly Mail to Salisbury.**—It will doubtless be an acceptable piece of information to a large portion of our readers, to be informed, that assurances have been given, by the Post Master General, that the semi-weekly Stage Mail through Salisbury, North and South, will, some time within twelve months, be extended, so as to run three times a week. We are advised, by the Hon. Bedford Brown, one of our Senators in Congress, that the state of the finances of the Department will not warrant the Post Master General in granting the extension immediately; but that our wishes be complied with early in the ensuing year. We learn further, from the same source, that the subject of an alteration in the main stage route, &c. from Greensborough to the south, has been under advisement by the Department; and a decision made, adverse to any change at present.

**We're out-Radish'd.**—Friend Daniels, of the Camden Journal, is a lucky man,—if his "vegetables" can make him so. He has lately been complimented with a Radish, twenty-seven inches in circumference! And he wishes to know if "we ever saw" such an one? We must confess we never did see the like; although we have "heard talk" of a much larger,—which, when cut up for the cattle, filled a peck measure!

But we think we can "stump" our Camden neighbors, in the way of *Bean-Vines*: A respectable farmer in the neighborhood of Salisbury, has just brought us a bean-vine, which measured between 25 and 30 feet! He also presented us some of the seed; so that we are in hopes of propagating the breed. We are not sufficiently skilled in botany, to determine the exact species, order, &c. of this Bean; and for aught we know it may be of that famous kind, on a vine of which Jack-the-Giant-Killer climbed into the Moon!

\*We presume the Editor of the Journal did not, himself, eat the radish, of which he speaks; for unless it were very unlike any of the mammoth breed we ever saw, it would have given even an Ostrich the dyspepsia!

**Appointments.**—The last U. S. Telegraph, contains a list of between thirty and forty appointments made by the President of the U. S. States, which have been confirmed by the Senate: they are mostly land-office and custom-house officers. It will be seen from an article in a preceding column, that the appointments of foreign ministers have been confirmed by the Senate. Maj. Moore's appointment was confirmed last session. The opposition papers, who have been taking comfort to themselves from the delusive hope that some of President Jackson's appointments would be rejected by the Senate, have been sorely disappointed. The Alexandria Gazette, of the 18th ult. has the following paragraph on the subject:

"The Senate, it is believed, will go the whole, and ratify every nomination made. Noah, Swartwout, Henshaw, Hill, and the d—d—!"

"Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked:" so with the present opposition; they "waxed fat" and insolent, while in possession of their ill-gotten power, and "kicked" common folks out of their way. But the day of retribution has come swiftly upon these modern *Jeshurun's*; hence their dolorous wallings and lamentations.

**Warning to Sabbath-breakers.**—A Mr. Dees, near Cheraw, S. C. took his axe and gun, and went on a hunting expedition, on Sunday, the 15th ult.; and in cutting down a tree, it fell on him, and crushed him to death! His body was found next day, having been traced to the fatal spot, by his tracks in the snow.

The Rev. Mr. Capers, of the Methodist Church, has declined accepting the Professorship, to which he was recently elected in the University of Georgia.

**BIBLES RECEIVED.**  
A new stock of Bibles, of assorted Bibles, have been received by the Rowan Bible Society, from the parent Institution in New-York; with which, it is hoped and designed to supply every destitute family in this country.

[A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Rowan Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday evening, 2d of March, at early candle-lighting; and it is hoped the members of the Board will be punctual in their attendance.

JESSE RANKIN, Pres.  
February 27th, 1830. 1w

**REQUEST.**  
All letters, papers, or communications of any kind, addressed to the Rev. H. N. Pharr, as Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Concord, or as Secretary of the Young Men's Missionary Society, will hereafter be sent to the post-office in Statesville, Iredell county, N. C.  
February 15, 1830. 319

**SUPREME COURT.**  
The Raleigh Register of the 22d ult. gives a list of the Causes determined at the recent term of the Supreme Court of this state. We have selected all that are of interest in this section of the State:

**IN EQUITY.**  
James Henderson and others v. Robert Wilson's Ex'rs. &c. from Mecklenburg—Final decree.  
George Houser's Adm'r. and heirs v. James Bryson and others, from Rowan—Decree.

Andrew Allison v. Robert Worke and others, from Iredell—Order of reference to the Clerk.  
James Reeves v. Adams and Blackwood, from Orange—Report filed and confirmed, and decree accordingly. Cause retained upon a question as to Blackwood's costs.

William Arnett and others v. Zachariah Linney and S. R. White, from Iredell—Report of the Clerk and Master of Iredell set aside, and reference to the Clerk of this Court.

Jacques La Garde and others v. Thomas B. Haughton and the Trustees of the University, from Beaufort—Decree for Complainants.

A. D. Kerr v. James Cowan and C. D. Conner, from Iredell—Cause remanded.

Richard Arendell and others v. Daniel Blackwell and others, from Rutherford—Cause remanded to make proper parties.

Thomas Donoho, jr. v. Richard Ogilby and John T. Garland, from Caswell—Bill dismissed.

Ebenezer McNair v. Thos. Ragland and others, from Orange—Report of the Clerk and Master of Orange set aside, and referred to the Clerk of this Court.

Wm. M. Cameron and others p. Mary Gold and others, from Caswell—Cause remanded.

**COMMON LAW.**

Den on dem. of Smartt's heirs v. Roe and Arthur Smith, from Mecklenburg—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Martin Palmer v. John A. Faucett, Appt. from Orange—Judgment of the Court before affirmed.

David Cobbs, Adm'r v. Wm. Wellborn and R. Walker, Ex'rs. &c. from Guilford—On motion Certiorari ordered.

Ailey Fleutham and others v. Thos. H. Holder, Adm'r. &c. from Orange—Decree affirmed.

Fred'k. H. Collier v. Lucretia W. Collier from Orange—Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Ann Morrison, Appt. v. Fen and Geo. Connel, from Burke—Judgment affirmed.

William Casey, appellant, v. James Harrison, from Rowan—Judgment reversed—Demurrer overruled, and judgment of respondents outer.

Bennet Smith v. James Rosencor &c. appellant, from Caswell—Judgment affirmed.

Doe on demise of Dunnet and Peterson v. Hudson C. Barkdale—Judgment of New trial.

**STATE CAUSES.**

State v. Rann, from Chowan—Judgment of the Court below reversed, and judgment for the defendant.

State v. John Murrill, from Iredell—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered.

State v. John A. Smith, from Anson—Judgment affirmed.

In the House of Representatives, 15th ult. among the numerous petitions and memorials presented, were two which appeared to be peculiarly interesting. The one was a memorial, submitted by Mr. Mercer, respecting the claims of ex President Monroe, upon the United States and the other, a petition presented by Mr. Drayton, upon the subject of exempting certain merchants from the payment of the increased duties upon imported goods, consigned to them, subsequent to the passage of the tariff bill of 1828, but ordered antecedent to that period. Mr. Goodenow, presented a memorial from the ladies of Steubenville, Ohio, against the removal of the Indians; which, after some discussion, was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McDuffie, from a Joint Select Committee, has reported certain Resolutions to amend the Constitution as regards the election of President and Vice President. They embrace his favorite plan of the District System; and propose to prevent the election from devolving, under any circumstances, upon the House of Representatives.

**Further from Mexico.**—An arrival at New Orleans from Campeachy, brings advices from Mexico to the 4th ult. which state, that President Guerrero had been driven by the public voice from his office, to his seat of Tlaxi, near that city. During the vacancy of the Presidency, the government was in the hands of Don Pedro Valez, General Quintana, and Don Lucas Alamán. Manisú is the new minister of finance; Castro, formerly first clerk in the war department, is now its head; and Irturbe is placed at the head of the judiciary department. Gen. Santa Anna had also retired to his country seat; but it was understood he had proceeded to Vera Cruz, to give in his adhesion to the new government. In other respects the country was perfectly tranquil, without any prospect of sudden commotion.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—Papers are received from England, at Baltimore, to the 8th January. There is very little news of interest: the Patersonburg old Dominion gives the following summary:

The sales of cotton in Liverpool during the week ending on the 7th, was 700 bags, at a decline, according to the Mercury of the 8th, of 1 1/2d. A London price current of the 5th says,—"The accounts from Liverpool and Manchester are favorable, both for cotton and the manufactured goods; the prices are on the advance, and considerable purchases would take place in this market, if we had adequate supplies of stock, but we have small stocks, except in Surat Cotton." Tobacco appears to be almost at a total stand in the English market. We notice the sale of only 360 hhds. Kentucky, at 2 1/2d. A considerable decrease had taken place in the British revenue during the past year, amounting to 1,165,449. Every thing appeared to be quiet in the political world, if we except a little discontent said to be manifest by the Russian populace in consequence of the favorable terms granted to the Turks by the late treaty of peace. It was even said that this event had produced a great coolness between the emperor and his brothers, the grand dukes Constantine and Michael. France appeared to be quite tranquil. There was a talk of another change in the ministry, more unfavorable to the liberals, but we suspect it was a mere stock jobbing rumor.

**South America.**—Notwithstanding we are so much pressed for room, we have given in our preceding columns details of interesting intelligence from S. America. We very much fear that the Liberator Bolivar is about to forfeit the good opinion of the liberal and enlightened portion of mankind, by attempting to impose upon the people of Colombia a despotic form of government. In addition to the facts detailed in our preceding columns, the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Wednesday contains a number of intercepted documents, all going to establish the fact, that Bolivar had determined upon introducing a monarchical form of government into Colombia, and that he was to be crowned Simon the First. In further confirmation of the facts contained in these intercepted documents, a letter from Caracas, dated the 4th inst. says, "The government of Venezuela, Guayana and Cumana have declared against monarchy, and ordered 5000 men under Gen. Marino to march against Bolivar; consequently a great deal of bloodshed is to be expected." Old Dominion.

**MARRIED.**  
In this county, on the 4th ult. by Rev. James Stafford, Mr. Samuel T. Taylor, of Charlotte to Miss Eleanor Chambers, daughter of David Chambers, Esq. of this county.

In Iredell county, on the 18th ult. by Joseph M. Bogle, Esq. Mr. David H. Bedell, of Burke county, to Miss Maria Walton, of Iredell.

In this county, on the 4th ult. by the Rev. Jacob Kaepler, Mr. Paul Barringer, son of Mr. Nicholas Barringer, to Miss Lovina Miller, daughter of Henry Miller, Esq.

**DIED.**  
On the morning of the 29th, ult. in Cabarrus county, of an influenza, Mr. Parmenio Rodgers, in the 41st year of his age. Mr. Rogers has left a disconsolate wife and five small children, together with a numerous connexion, to lament his loss. Yet they have a strong hope, that through the faith which he possessed in the Redeemer, and his inflexible honesty and integrity through life, he inherits the promises. [Communicated.]

**THE MARKETS.**  
Salisbury Prices, February 27.....Cotton 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, corn 25 to 30, beef 2 to 3 1/2, butter 10 to 12, flour 3 7/8 to 4 per barrel, wheat 40 to 65, Irish potatoes 25 to 30, sweet do. 20 to 25, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 17 to 22, salt 1 1/2 to 1 2/5, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Charlotte, Feb. 15.....Cotton 94 to 104 cents, flour 5 a 5 1/2, whiskey, 27 to 30, bacon 7 to 8 1/2, hams 9 a 10, best kind of butter 20 to 22, salt 40 to 50, corn 40 a 43, coffee 11 to 14.....N. Carolina bank bills two per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Cotton.—The market has been steady the past week at 94 to 104 cts for Uplands—principal sales 94. Selections of good fair lots 10, and in some instances 10 1/2; planter brands and very fine parcels will command from 10 1/2 to 11 cents. The latter description are scarce and in request. The stock, however, of all kinds is comparatively light, and owing to transactions having been limited, we anticipate a very fair business the ensuing week.

Flour.—The most that has been done in this article has been on speculation. Large sales of Howard Street Flour has been made at 8 1/4—holders ask an advance of 25 cts.

Corn.—Five cargoes of North Carolina have arrived since our last, and changed hands at 42 a 45 cents.

**Take Notice.**  
RAN away from me, on the 9th inst. an apprentice boy, named Branson Whitney. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harboring him in any manner whatever, as I shall enforce the law on all who do. 5 cents reward will be given to any person who will deliver said runaway to me again.  
JACOB REES.  
Lincoln county, Feb. 15, 1830. 310

**An Apprentice.**  
To the Printing Business is wanted at the office of the Western Carolinian. An intelligent, active young man, 16 or 17 years old, will be taken on very advantageous terms, if application is made soon. January 14th, 1830.

**Willie,** the famous begleman and leader of West Point band, died at the post on Monday, and was buried with the honors of war.

**Geo. Troup.**—We are gratified to learn that the Hon. George M. Troup United States Senator from Georgia, will soon be able to resume his seat, which it will be recollected he was compelled to leave, in consequence of a severe domestic affliction. Cheraw Republican.

**From Portugal.**—Capt. Phillips, of the ship Liverpool, arrived last evening, states that the country was in an unsettled state. Many persons of respectability had recently been imprisoned, and some had escaped from the country on account of their political opinions. N York Enquirer 17th ult.

**Small Pox.**—We are happy to state, says the Newbern Spectator of the 30th ult. there has been no new case of the Small Pox for the last ten days. Vaccine matter has been received, and the town is submitting to a general course of vaccination. The few cases, confined to the blacks, are doing well. We have good cause to hope, that the further progress of the contagion is effectually checked.

**The Small Pox.**—We think it not improper to state, that there has been but one case of the small pox in this town, that which was noticed as having occurred on the 8th ultimo. Wilmington Recorder.

A letter from New Orleans to the Editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce estimates the loss by the late fire in that city at \$250,000, a sixth part of which was insured at offices in that city, at the North and in England. Two negroes perished in the flames.

**Suicides.**—A letter from Boston, states that a case of suicide occurred there on Saturday, the 16th instant; another on Sunday; and a third on Tuesday—all married men. One of them by hanging, one by drowning, and one by taking poison. New York Enquirer.

**Spain and South America.**—The U. S. schooner Grampus, Capt. Latimer, arrived at Pensacola on the 18th ult. 7 days from Havana. Capt. L. informs, that a Spanish packet arrived at Havana, the day before he sailed, after 52 days passage from Cadiz, bringing intelligence, that an expedition of 9000 men was about to sail from Spain for Havana, and from thence against Mexico. At the time of sailing of the packet the failure of Barradas was not known in Spain.

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**A Neat Dwelling.**  
In the Town of Salisbury, for sale. THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeable part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. A. Long, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorized to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.  
Feb'y 20th, 1830. 08

**My Husband.**  
A MOS FITTE, absconded, on Tuesday, the 16th ultimo. He is between 25 and 30 years old, middle size, dark wavy hair, with a broken nose—(It had better been his head.) We would off with a creature known as Peg Howell. She is small of stature, but great in guilt; has sandy hair, hazel eyes, and SLAVE heart; they are, in short, a felonious pair; and it were a pity they had not long since been hanged and me saved from a bankrupt estate and a broken heart. I caution all persons not to harbor or trust my unworthy husband, for he is acquainted about \$2000 of my property before he absconded me. SALLY FITTE.  
Rivers county, Feb. 23, 1830. 310

**Journeyman Cabinet Makers.**  
WANTED, one or two Journeyman Cabinet Makers; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. HOBBS & WOODMAN.  
Salisbury, Feb. 20th, 1830. 08

**Trust Sale.**  
By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by John H. Storer, of Burke county, to secure the payment of certain debts therein specified, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, in Morganton, on the 22d day of March next, (Superior Court week) the following property, viz: A tract of land, situated about two miles south from Morganton, and on the public road leading from Morganton to Rutherford; and on which the said J. H. Storer now lives; containing five hundred acres, more or less. Also, the undivided half of a six hundred and forty acres tract of Land granted to M. Brittain and Wm. B. Craig, being Craig's part, joining Eliza's Dorney, on the waters of Silver Creek, about six miles from Morganton, or Gold region; the road running from Morganton to Rutherford runs through a part of this tract.

On the first Tract, there is an excellent Brick Dwelling House, and kitchen of the same, and all necessary out-buildings; the grounds, in high cultivation and good repair. The other tract is chiefly woodland; persons who wish to purchase, can examine the premises by application to J. H. Storer, or the subscribers.

Also, also likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; and considerable other property, consisting of stock, household and kitchen furniture of superior quality; and a valuable Library.

The conditions of the sales, in, for the lands, twelve months credit; the Negroes and other property, as aforesaid, by giving to the subscriber a bond with approved security.

W. BRITTAIN, J. Storer.  
Feb'y 20th, 1830. 310

**Burke County, North Carolina.**  
THE subscriber intends opening a BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of all persons who may feel disposed to favour him with their custom. For the benefit of salubrious air, and a variety of Medical Waters, viz: Limestone, Chalybeate, Sulphur, Magnesia, Freestone, &c. this situation is surpassed by none. The valley in the Turkey Cove, is surrounded by mountains, which have a very romantic appearance; and they encircle a beautiful plain, where any person who wishes to take an airing in a carriage, or on horse-back, can have quite a pleasant ride for several miles. This noted situation lies thirty miles west of Morganton, and six miles from the Western road to Asheville; the Cove road takes off at Capt. James McDowell's, of the Pleasant Gardens; where persons can get every information necessary; and when they arrive at Wood Lawn, in the Turkey Cove, will meet with good accommodations, and every necessary attention from the subscriber, who flatters himself he will be able to make it quite a pleasant retreat, to all who visit him. JAS. H. E. GREENLEE.  
January 30th, 1830. 3109

**Valuable Sale.**  
ON the 27th day of March next, at the house of Peter Tice, in the county of Davidson, by virtue of a Deed in Trust, to me executed by the said Tice, for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to expose to public sale, the valuable tract of land belonging to the said Tice, containing two hundred and thirty three acres, more or less; lying on Abbott's creek, adjoining Jacob Mock, Charles Tice, and others; which land contains a valuable Grist and Saw Mill. For the greater part of the purchase money, the purchaser can have credit, by giving a bond, payable at the Cape Fear Bank, Salem, with approved securities; balance, cash, or such credit as on the day of sale those concerned may be willing to give. Further conditions to be made known on the day of sale.  
JAMES WISEMAN, Trustee.  
Davidson county, Feb. 13, 1830. 3111

**Salisbury Tax Returns!**  
PURSUANT to law, in such case provided, the undersigned gives notice, that he is ready to receive, at his office, at all reasonable hours, (and will continue thus to receive, until Friday, the 5th of March next—after which day, the law requiring that a more summary mode of procedure be resorted to) the Returns of Polls and Real Estate subject to a Corporation Tax in the Town of Salisbury.

All tenements, Lots and Lands, within the limits of the Town; and all free male persons between the ages of 21 and 45,—and all slaves, male and female, over 12 and under 50 years of age, resident in the town on the 1st day of Feb'y, inst.—are required to be returned.  
2108 PHILIP WHITE,  
Magistrate of Police

**BLANKS**  
Of every description, neatly printed, kept for sale at this Office.

February 17th, 1830.



### Centre School.

THE subscriber having commenced a School at Centre Church, Fredell County, respectfully informs the public, that a few boys will be received, who can be well recommended. The rates of tuition will be: for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar and Geography, six dollars per session, of six months. Board can be had with respectable families, at one dollar per week.

ALEXANDER A. HALL.

February 12th, 1830. 309

### Millinery and Mantua MAKING.

MRS. F. L. MITCHELL, respectfully informs the Ladies of Salisbury and its vicinity, that she will carry on the *Millinery and Mantua Making*, in its various branches, in a neat and fashionable style; and hopes, by so doing, to merit a share of patronage. Her place of residence may be found at the house where Mr. White formerly lived, opposite the State Bank. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Salisbury, Jan. 16th, 1830. 02

### Coach and Gig Making BUSINESS IN SALISBURY.

CYRUS W. WEST & Co. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. They have on hand a large supply of the best TIMBER that this part of the country affords; and will in a short time receive the most fashionable *Springs* and other Materials, from the North; which will enable them to execute their work in a style which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of the country. They are now making, and will in future keep on hand, all kinds of

### WHEEL'D VEHICLES.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. REPAIRS of all kinds, will be done on the shortest notice, and lowest possible terms. The

### Windsor Chair & Bed Stead

Making Business will also be carried on by the subscribers. All kinds of *Country Produce*, will be received, at reasonable prices, in payment for work.

### LIVERY STABLE.

The subscribers will also be prepared, in a few weeks, with Horses, Gigs, Sulkeys, Hacks, &c. for the accommodation of those who arrive in stages or otherwise, and may wish conveyances of this kind to any part of the country; as well as for the accommodation of the citizens of Salisbury, and others, who may wish to hire Horses and wheel'd vehicles. This establishment is kept at Cyrus W. West's old stand, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment.

CYRUS W. WEST & Co.

Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1830. 07

CYRUS W. WEST returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage he has received for the last seven years; and hopes, that by a faithful attention to business, a continuance of the same will be extended to the above firm. Feb. 19.

### Carriage Making.

THE subscriber having purchased the establishment of Mr. Miles Hill, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. is prepared to carry on the *Coach and Gig Making Business* in all its various branches. Having procured the best kind of materials, and having good workmen in his employ, he will make to order, as well as keep on hand, all descriptions of Coaches, Gigs, Carriages, Stages, Barouches, Carry-alls, &c. His prices shall be very low, for cash; or a reasonable indulgence will be extended to responsible customers. All orders for work from a distance, will be promptly attended to. Repairs of all kinds, will be done on short notice, and reasonable terms.

DANIEL BUTTON.

Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 23d, 1829. 99

### REMOVAL.

WADE W. HAMPTON, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed into the new and convenient Shop on Main street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Mr. S. Lowry; where he continues to carry on the

### Tailoring Business,

in all its different branches. He employs the best of workmen, and receives the fashions regularly from the North; which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable style, and substantial workmanship, and on the lowest possible terms.

Garments Cut out, on short notice, and at low prices. All orders for work from a distance, promptly attended to, according to directions. Most kinds of country produce will be received at the market prices, in payment for work.

He solicits a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally extended to him; and hopes, by the style of his work, and his exertions to please, to merit it.

W. W. H.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1829. 95

### Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his Shop from the building he recently occupied, to the House nearly opposite, which was formerly occupied by Thomas Holton as a Tavern, and lately by Mr. Samuel Fray as a Cotton Gin Making Shop. It is on Main street, five or six doors east of the Court House, and convenient to the business part of the town of Salisbury; where the subscriber will continue to carry on all branches of the

### Cabinet Making

Business, as heretofore. His materials shall be of the best quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate, to correspond with the pressure of the times.

Orders from a distance, for side Boards, Bureaus, dining, breakfast, and ladies working Tables; Secretaries, and Writing Desks; Candle Stands, Wash Stands, &c. &c. will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes he will be able to merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

Salisbury, January 7th, 1830. 8008



### BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States:  
Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

An Act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for paying the Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners, viz:

For arrearages due to Revolutionary pensioners, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and one thousand seven hundred dollars; for paying the Revolutionary Pensioners, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, nine hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars; for paying the Invalid Pensioners, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, one hundred and ninety one thousand four hundred and eighty one dollars; in addition to a balance in the Treasury, of one hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, Feb. 3, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

An Act making appropriations for certain arrearages in the Naval service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for certain arrearages in the Naval service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, viz:

For pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of seamen, other than those at Navy Yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, one hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-one cents; for repair of vessels in commission, eighty-two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars and eighty-eight cents; for contingent expenses in the Naval service, thirty thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-nine cents; for pay of Superintendents, Naval Constructors, and all the civil establishment at the Yards and Stations, three hundred and ninety-two dollars and seven cents; for Medicines, Surgical Instruments, and Hospital Stores, two thousand two hundred and six dollars and fifty cents; for pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents.

Approved, Jan. 30, 1830.

### Notice to Distillers.

FOR to save labour and expense, the subscribers have obtained letters patent from the proper office, under the great seal of the United States, for setting 2, 3 or 4 still kettles or boilers &c. (under a new and improved plan) all to boil from one furnace, or one fire, at the same time, and not to interfere with each other. Any person wishing to make use of this new and useful plan, can do so by first obtaining a right, which can easily be procured by writing to Benton Clemmons, Clemmonsville, Davidson county, N. C. He has a number of rights already printed, so that he can make them to any person by their sending to him their names, and the county and state where they reside; he will forward the rights to them by mail. There is a Drawing with directions printed on every right showing the plan, and how to set them up, that any person understanding how to work from a drawing can easily set them up. The expense of setting them up on this new and useful plan, is no more than setting them up in the old and usual way, and there can be as much Distilling done with one fire on this plan, as can be done by two fires on the old and usual plan, which is saving the labour and expense of cutting and hauling of one half of the fire wood, and making the fires that is made use of on the old plan.

We further give notice, that we forbid all persons (not having a right) to use our plan of setting up stills, or causing two or more stills to boil from one fire, and not to interfere with the boiling of each other, for themselves, or setting them for others: under the penalty of the law, as it will be put in force against all such offenders, as soon as the proprietors of the plan get information of the fact.

The proprietors propose to sell a single right or a right for a state or a county, on reasonable terms.

JOHN MILLAR,

BENTON CLEMMONS.

January 11th, 1830. 6108

### WAGONERS,

### Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, April, 1st 1830.* 11

### Mocksville Academy.

AN chance on business for a few weeks, to the South, has prevented the subscriber from commencing the exercises of this institution at his usual time. The necessity of a continued absence of two or three weeks into Virginia, will further delay the opening of his school until the first of March, at which time he will be prepared to attend to it strictly, and continue it on up to the 25th of December next; so that he will be enabled to make out the scholastic year of ten months, by omitting his summer vacation.

It is hoped it may be said without the imputation of presumption, that few private establishments possess fairer claims to public patronage than this institution. The healthiness, and the almost entire exclusion from examples of vice and dissipation, of its situation; the intelligence and general morality of the citizens of the village, with whom the pupils are allowed occasionally to associate; the cheapness of board and tuition; the long experience and strict discipline of the teacher, whose attention, with alike assiduity, is directed to the advancement of his pupils in substantial learning and morality, are advantages that will not be altogether overlooked by parents and guardians who have children and wards to educate.

### PRICE OF TUITION:

For Spelling, Reading and Writing, by the month, \$1.00  
For the same, with Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, 1.50  
For the higher branches of Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, natural and moral Philosophy, History, Latin, &c. 2.00

Board can be had in the best families in the village and neighbourhood at 5 dollars per month, including all expenses except candles, which each boy must furnish for himself. The subscriber can accommodate eight or ten boys with board, for the year; whose moments of leisure and relaxation from the duties of the School, instead of being worse than thrown away in idle play and dissipation, shall be steadily and constantly directed to improvements in agricultural exercises, upon the plan of the best practical writers upon that important and long neglected subject, and the teacher's own experience. In adopting this course, the subscriber has a threefold object in view: First to obviate, if possible, the contraction of habits among his pupils of frivolous amusements, idleness and dissipation; secondly, to train them to healthy and useful exercise; and thirdly, to lay the foundation, practically and scientifically, for that pursuit in life upon which we are all compelled to depend ultimately.

If a sufficient number of boys be engaged to justify the trouble and expense, the writings of the best authors will be provided; and ground for cultivation laid out for each boy, the profits of whose labour will be disposed of to the best advantage for his own benefit, deducting a small rent for the land and tools. No boy will be received as a boarder, with the subscriber, who does not conform to the rules laid down for the conduct of the whole.

WILLIAM BUFORD.

February 13th, 1830.

### Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Ashville, Buncombe county, on the 2d Monday after the 4th of April, 1830, the following tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, and all costs accruing, unless previously paid.

A tract of David's heirs, 300 acres valued at \$300, on Clear Creek, joining Samuel Edney, and others.

Thomas Case sen. 200 acres, \$400, on the Mill's Gap road, known by the name of Point Look Out.

Alexander McKinney, 400 acres, \$300, on the waters of Saluda, on or near the Gap Creek road.

James Nelson, 300 acres, \$200, two tracts, one on the Blue Ridge, joining lands of Wm. Mince, the other on the waters of Willow Creek, joining lands of Samuel Cantrell and others.

Milton Poor, deceased, 300 acres, \$600, on French Broad river, joining lands of John Spann and others.

Bird and John Laughter, 150 acres, \$600, on Clear Creek, near or joining lands of John Morrison.

John Capps, 450 acres, \$350, on the waters of Green River, near or joining lands of Daniel Justus.

Solomon Morgan, 100 acres, \$25, on the waters of Packettle, near or joining lands of Stephen Morgan, sen.

Simon Brown, 114 acres, \$100, on Catwood Creek, joining lands of John Justus and others.

Henry Hughes, 150 acres, \$100, on the waters of Mill's River.

Isaac Brock, 75 acres, \$100, on the waters of Mill's river, near or joining lands of John McCain, sen.

William Jenkins deceased, 400 acres, \$1200, on Hooper's Creek, and the Mill's Gap road.

Robert Taylor, 200 acres, \$350 dollars, on the Cooper's Gap road, and waters of Green river.

James Sutherland, 100 acres, assessed at 100 dollars, on the waters of Saluda, joining lands of Fleming Hodges and others.

Francis Coventon, 245 acres, 50 dollars, on the waters of Packettle, joining lands of Jonathan Pace and others.

David Myers, 1040 acres, in 3 tracts, assessed at 1040 dollars, one tract of 640 acres on the Devil's Fork, joining lands of Abraham Steel; one of 200 acres joining the above 640 acre tract; 200 acres on Henderson's Creek, joining Abraham Steel's land.

John Odle, 147 acres, 50 dollars, on a little creek of Mud Creek, that Francis Byers now lives on.

Richard Lewis, 200 acres, 400 dollars, on Clear Creek, joining lands of Jacob Loida and others.

Richard Lewis and James Erwin, 200 acres, in two tracts, 250 dollars, one tract of 100 acres, on the Ready Patch, and one of 100 acres on Turn Brooches Creek.

Wallace Alexander's heirs, 200 acres 200 dollars, on Clear Creek, joining lands of George Allen and others.

Allen Twitty, 500 acres in three tracts, 500 dollars, one tract of 200 acres on the Blue Ridge and waters of Green river, joining lands of Jos. Stepp; one tract of 200 acres on the Devil's Fork, near or joining lands of David Myers; and 100 acres on the waters of Green river, near or joining lands of William Justus and Robert Jones.

I, N. Harrison, Sheriff of Buncombe county, do hereby certify, that the above copy is a true list of lands on which the taxes are due, and not been paid, for the year 1829.

N. HARRISON, S'Y.

By DAVID REES, D. S.

February 24, 1830.

### POETRY.

#### VARIETY.

Each bower has beauty for me,  
There's a charm in each blossom that blows;  
And, if absent the Lily should be,  
I shall do very well with the Rose;  
If Roses are not in the way,  
I'll fly to a Hyacinth soon:  
And I never will quarrel with May,  
For wanting the Roses of June.  
No! no! 'tis my pleasure to chase  
Each pretty bud under the sun:  
Why should I insult the whole race,  
By a silly selection of one?

I love each exotic, that deigns  
In a climate like this to expand;  
And my heart its affection retains  
For the bloom of my dear native land.  
In summer's gay visions I dwell;  
And since summer so soon will be past,  
Though I love her first bud very well,  
I have love in reserve for the last.  
Yes! yes! 'tis my pleasure to chase  
Each pretty bud under the sun:  
Why should I offend the whole race,  
By a silly selection of one?

#### PARODY.

Arr.—"Robin Adair."

Had I a room with a carpeted floor!  
Where no wind blows on the bed from the door.  
There with a Provence rose,  
Placed just beneath my nose,  
Well covered up with clothes,  
How would I snore!

Weakest of simpletons! can't thou declare,  
Hard bed with feather bed e'er can compare,  
To thy coarse pallet tie!  
Groan o'er thy misery!  
Then,—on thy mattress try,  
What sleep is there!!!

### COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Extract from a Sermon, "on the Sabbath," lately delivered in the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury.

Let the sabbath cease to be observed, and fidelity in all its rank forms, will soon everywhere abound. We may have schools and colleges, and raise up many giants in literature, just to expend the whole of their mighty energies in prostrating truth.

We will find one capable of proving, that wars and earthquakes always accompany each other, and that both are owing to some peculiarity in the state of the atmosphere. In other words, that men, instead of being the moral agents, which we have been accustomed to consider them, are merely the creatures of the atmosphere, that they are belligerent or peaceful, just according to the state of the air. Another will prove that soul is nothing; that thought and whatever we attribute to an immaterial soul, is nothing but the effect of matter peculiarly organized: That the sensitive plant is as likely to have a soul as a man is; that we have no more right to expect immortality than the horse or cattle; that the ox and the ploughman, the victim upon the altar, and the priest who sacrifices it, are alike destined to the eternal sleep of annihilation.

And another will prove that a man will be mild or irritable, forgiving or vengeful, faithful or inconsistent in love, honest or dishonest, and a thousand other such things, according to the peculiar formation of certain parts of the head. That it is vain to resort to chastisement or even to moral instruction with a wicked man, that his character is fixed by the unfortunate protuberance, and that there is no hope for him, until it is reduced. Another will demonstrate to the satisfaction of some philosophical society, that the earth and all the solar system, and all their innumerable phenomena, are the result of a fortuitous concourse of atoms, which atoms came fortuitously into existence, and which some unfortunate fortuity may dissolve and annihilate, and give perfect nothing a chance to try its powers again.

And there will be another who will find it easy to prove that the world, and all its separate parts, are that it seems to present to our view, are nothing but a bundle of ideas in the brain, and then that the brain itself is nothing but an idea, that we can have no evidence of any such thing as we call solid substance.

Let the sabbath fall into contempt, let the opportunity of bringing the truths of the bible to bear on the understanding and consciences of men be thus cut off; let infidelity grow up as it then assuredly will, and our numerous colleges, and our great perfection in the arts, and in all the various apparatus of philosophical and chemical experiments, will give birth to a host of such monstrous systems, all demonstrated to the satisfaction of the literati.

But these mere errors of philosophy or even of theology, are not the only evils to be apprehended from the common abandonment of the weekly sabbath, and its ordinances. The most powerful restraint upon open vices, will then be taken away. The most effectual security for the observance of our own state laws, will then be broken down. And the only sure guarantee for the perpetuity of our political institutions will then be withdrawn.

The importance which we attribute to the sabbath, is that it is the means of bringing the truths of the bible to bear on the mind of man, and to conserve it. Let the sabbath sink, and men are at once thrown in a great measure beyond the reach of the bible. The idea of an omnipotent, sin-hating, and sin-avenging God, will cease to be familiar, and will cease to take hold of their conscience in the moment of temptation.

While the falsely named laws of honor, will be most scrupulously regarded, or most rigidly enforced, the very naming of divine laws will excite a sneer, and even christian magistrates will be afraid to attempt their enforcement.

The man who had been restrained from fighting his neighbors goods, only from fear of civil censure, or of public odium, will not then hear that the covetousness is denounced as sin, in the sight of that God, with whom he will after a while have to do. The man whose anger burns against a brother, and whose heart thursts for his blood, but who fears to risk for his own life, by becoming a murderer, if he would go to the sanctuary every sabbath, would learn that this very hatred of his brother, constituted him a murderer in the sight of God.

Let the sabbath be disregarded; let those injunctions of the bible, to labour with our hands, to be diligent in business, to practice frugality, be disregarded; and while a part will be given up to idleness, and to a self-deceiving dissipation, another part press forward after the world, with that ardour which nothing but the heavy demands of extravagance and parade can inspire. A man will be vastly rich, yet miserably poor. Virtually poor in his best estate, and becoming literally so under the draining process of

fashionable life, and its inattention to business, he sinks down under a weight of disappointment and sorrow, into the infidel's eternal sleep, with but little regret, which nature will feel in spite of the sophistry of infidelity. Let the sabbath be despised, its ordinances be cut off, and the man whose health is giving way under his excesses, whose fortune is becoming exhausted, whose connections become unhappy by reason of abounding iniquity, whose conscience groans under the burden of unforgotten crimes, and who finds himself unable to sleep for a few nights, with the help of a little arsenic, a razor or a halber, will compose himself into that eternal sleep which his companions had demonstrated did await him. Let the sabbath be disregarded, and the moral influence of its ordinances be lost, and men warned by their own vices, will shudder at marriage, as rendering themselves liable to the severest forms of human woe.

Let the sabbath be disregarded and its moral influence be lost, and the few parents who have any share of nice feeling, would wish to bury their infant children, as the most favourable alternative, compared with the result of many spared to grow up, and against which they cannot fortify their children, while breathing the moral atmosphere of an infidel community. Let the sabbath and its moral influence be lost, and the few men who had knowledge and honesty enough to administer the laws impartially, will retire with disgust from office, while the venal pretender will be seeking appointments, with the assurance of becoming rich at the expense of a litigious people. Let us abandon the sabbath and its ordinances, and our growing perfection in the arts, will only prepare the greater number of smiths to make false keys, of engravers to furnish the means of counterfeiting, our increasing facility of going from place to place, will only enable the culprit the more effectually to fly from justice, and the printing presses in every town and village, (now an auspicious circumstance) will only give infidels more perfect control over public sentiment. Let the people once lose that religious cast, which they now owe to the sabbath, and the restlessness of guilty minds, will put it in the power of an aspiring demagogue to throw the whole nation into confusion and turmoil, by visiting a few of its principal cities, and by inveigling a few of its more influential mercenaries. And I would ask if this is mere imagination, or if the history of France and other nations have not proved it true and real? Every patriot as well as christian, then, ought to rejoice that God has forbidden to do any work on the sabbath, and threatened to punish them who disobey. And every man who violates the sabbath occasionally or habitually, exerts an influence tending towards the above fearful result.

### ITEMS.

**Water Proof.**—Cloth immersed in a saturated solution of water, alum, and sugar of lead, and afterwards dried, and hotpressed, becomes impervious to rain.

**Indigo.**—A new species of indigo has been discovered in the Philippine Islands. It has been known time immemorial amongst the natives, under the names of *payanguit* and *oranguit*. The dye produced is as deep and fast as that of Indigo.

Mr. Samuel G. Reynolds in York, England, has invented a machine for manufacturing wrought nails. A manufactory has been erected in which four of the machines are in operation—a machine, it is said, will make 90 nails per minute. At this rate, the four machines, in a day of twelve hours would manufacture 25,920 nails. The nails are represented as altogether superior to those made by hand; they also cling better.

In the City of Baltimore there are 178 taverns, 571 shops for retailing spirituous liquors—making, in shops and taverns, 749.

**The Mint.**—Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new mint, at the N. W. corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets, Philadelphia. The operation of roofing with copper, has been commenced. Its dead front on the street, has, we confess, rather a blank look for thieves; many people will pass by it without having their pockets filled. *Arid.*

**Irving out done.**—Mr. Edward Carle, of Arbroath, has publicly announced, that the Millennium is to take place on the 29th Feb. 1852, at 55 minutes and 30 seconds past 11 P. M.